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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1783.

Concluſion of Preſident DICKINSON's ADDRESS.

THE fourth charge brought againſt me is, That I injured, or endeavoured to injure the continental money, particularly, by writing a letter to my brother.

This charge I totally deny. In my journey to *Kent*, I left *Cheſter* the *thirteenth* of *December*, and lay that night at *New-Caſtle*. The next morning, juſt before I ſet out, I wrote a note to my brother, and ſent it to *Philadelphia*, to be forwarded to him. It was there given to *his* black ſervant, who, being told he muſt get a paſs, applied to *the Council of Safety* for one, to go to his maſter. They, underſtanding he had a letter from *me*, demanded it---broke it open---ſent the ſervant to gaol, where he was kept two nights---and my new houſe, then lately finiſhed, and in which I had not lived, was turned into a hoſpital. The letter was in theſe words.

"Receive no more continental money on your bonds "and mortgages---The *Britiſh* troops having conquered "the *Jerſeys*, and your being in camp, are ſufficient "reaſons---Be ſure you remember this---It will end better for you." Sealed and directed thus---"To Brigadier General *Philemon Dickinſon*, at the *American* Camp."

In order to judge of this advice, the circumſtances that were known to me, and the motives that induced me to think it proper, ſhould be taken into conſideration.

I had before my eyes a number of facts, threatening immediate ruin to a brother. His dwelling houſe and landed eſtate were in that part of the country actually poſſeſſed by the *Britiſh* army; and he had let out money to perſons *reſiding in that part*. I had ſeen a letter from him, in which he ſaid, "he expected to ſuffer ſeveral thouſand pounds damage by this event." A *New-Jerſey* gentleman of the firſt diſtinction, whoſe name I mentioned to the Council of Safety, had told me at *Cheſter*, the *day before I wrote the letter*, that he lodged one night at *Briſtol*, in which place and its neighbourhood our army then was, and that the houſes were ſo crouded, and things in ſuch confuſion, that next morning almoſt every gentleman had loſt his money, watch, hat, or ſome other article. My brother was then in a ſmall army, retreating before a larger and victorious one. He was neceſſarily detained in the camp, being the firſt Brigadier General of the *Jerſey* troops then with the army. His family were driven from home. Firſt flying to *Philadelphia*, they were quickly after obliged to take refuge in *Maryland*, at a great diſtance from him. He had but one ſervant with him, and an improper one to be truſted with money. Were theſe circumſtances to *receive* money in---when he had no way of ſecuring it, and the moment after receiving it he might have been called into action?

But, why did I mention "Continental money" only? For theſe reaſons---that debts were then paid in no other ---and that his debtors *reſided in that part of New-Jerſey*, of which the *Britiſh* were then poſſeſſed in force, where conſequently that money would ſink in value, and debtors who had ſubmitted to the enemy, and renounced the *American* cauſe, might have croſſed the river, on the banks of which he then was, and but a few miles from them, to pay off their debts with it, to a man who was riſking his life in ſupport of that cauſe. *Indubitable* it is, that in my letter I alluded to *Jerſey* debtors *only*, where I knew he had let out money "on bonds or mortgages;" becauſe I mentioned "the *Britiſh* troops having conquered the *Jerſeys*," and becauſe his *other* debtors reſided in *Kent* county on *Delaware*, above an *hundred* miles from him, and there was not the leaſt likelihood that any of them would take ſo long a journey at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year, and venture with ſums of money into a camp, in the face of an enemy, and in ſuch a ſituation of affairs as then exiſted.

Theſe were ſolid reaſons then, that would have juſtified my brother's refuſal of continental money at that time: Reaſons, that were *not applicable to people in general*, and therefore exempted him out of the common obligation to receive it---His being in camp, ſo as to be prevented from ſecuring it---The indiſputable ſuperiority of the enemy, which was *momentarily* expected to be exerted againſt our army---The confuſion and danger from ſome of our own people.

Why did the Council of Safety, by opening the letter, compel me to mention any other reaſon? Little did they know me, if they ſuppoſed that I could be induced, by the difficulties to which they ſubjected me, to ſwerve one tittle from the truth. Some men wiſhed the public to believe, that I apprehended, when I wrote the letter, a great depreciation of the continental money---and that this apprehenſion was the *ſole* cauſe of my writing it. I might have ſubmitted to this conſtruction, without detracting from my character either in reſpect to prudence or integrity. But, it was not the fact. I acknowledged that I *did* apprehend ſuch a depreciation; and that this apprehenſion *had weight* with me, in inducing me to write the letter. But I totally denied, and ſtill deny, that *this conſideration* would have moved me to write, if my brother had not been in ſo *uncommon* a ſituation as he then was.

By the very words of the letter, the caution is *temporary*, and *limited to the caſe therein ſtated*. If continental money had been offered to him *in that caſe*, he might have refuſed it, *for reaſons that would not have injured it*.---On the other hand, if I had meant that he ſhould refuſe continental money *generally*, I ſhould have given him advice, that might not only have injured that money, but his *reputation* alſo.

Can any of you, gentlemen, be ſo prejudiced, as to think I would ever give him *ſuch advice?* Don't you believe the letter was dictated by brotherly affection? Could he have adopted ſuch advice, without the affair being diſcovered, and without drawing of courſe the public indignation upon him? And is it credible that I ſhould have conſented to involve him in ſuch a misfortune? Would this have been to "end better for him?" If I had been capable of adviſing him to a diſhonorable act, it ſurely would have been an act for the ſafety of his perſon, at that inſtant expoſed to moſt imminent danger. Why then did I not adviſe him to reſign his commiſſion, and retire? The reaſon is obvious. I muſt have thought it, in his ſituation, diſhonorable. I muſt have choſen---that he ſhould have loſt his life, rather than his character. Yet---my enemies would perſuade the world, that I deſignedly adviſed my brother to a diſhonorable action, that could not be concealed---in order to ſave a *part of his eſtate*---that is, that I was ſo ſtupid and ſo baſe, as to prefer the ſecurity of *ſome of his property* to his reputation.

In truth, I meant this, and no more---that my brother ſhould decline receiving continental money, WHILE HE CONTINUED WITH SO MUCH HAZARD IN CAMP, alluding particularly to his *Jerſey* debtors; being aſſured in my own mind, that *ſuch* a conduct, under *ſuch* circumſtances, would *not* tend either to the injury of that currency or of his reputation.---And many of you, gentlemen, I am convinced, will give me credit for this faithful adherence to the welfare of my country, in thus carefully and cautiouſly *limiting* my advice, at a time when I really apprehended a depreciation of continental money. You will ſee other proofs of ſuch an adherence, before I finiſh this addreſs, that I hope will ſatisfy you all.

If any injury was done to the continental money by opening the letter, I am not to blame. I mean not to reflect on the Council of Safety. Several of that body, who were then heated by the artifices that were practiſed, and entertained unfavorable ſentiments of me, I am perſuaded are now my firm friends. If any who were of the Council ſtill continue my enemies, I forgive them. It is as certain the money was not injured by opening the letter, as it is, that I did not endeavour to injure it. It would be an inſult on your underſtandings, to ſuppoſe you ignorant of the true cauſes of the depreciation of that money.

Allow me, however, to trace the conſequences that would have followed, if the letter had reached my brother, as I intended.---In the firſt place, it was not binding upon him---it concerned his affairs---IT RELATED TO NO INTEREST OF MY OWN---it was only advice from a brother to a brother---his judgment was to paſs upon it---perhaps no ſuch money might have been offered to him---or, if it was, he might have thought proper to receive it---Why were not his honor and diſcretion to be confided in? Are not his fidelity and meritorious ſervices to his country univerſally acknowledged? If offered and refuſed, the foregoing reaſons were ſufficient to juſtify him. In ſhort, let the letter be ſuppoſed to have operated in any imaginable manner, according to its plain meaning, after coming to his hands, and it is eaſy to perceive that the credit of continental money could not thereby have been drawn into queſtion. My accuſers have ſenſe enough to underſtand theſe obſervations, and to feel their force: But, luckily for them, and unluckily to be ſure for me, one circumſtance appears againſt me---" There ſeems to be a conſciouſneſs that I was writing ſomething blameable, from the letter not being ſigned."

It was a common way of writing to my brother. The writing proved the writer. In the preſent caſe, *it could not poſſibly be my intention* to conceal my being the author from any perſons in *Pennſylvania*, if the letter ſhould get into their poſſeſſion; for any one, acquainted with my writing, *would know, on ſeeing the letter*, that it was written by me, as well as if my name was ſubſcribed to it. Indeed---I never expected it to fall into the hands of my *Pennſylvanian* enemies---that was a ſtrange event---much more probable was it, *conſidering to what place it was addreſſed*, that it would have fallen into the hands of my *Britiſh* enemies; and a very little reflection will ſhew how improper it was, that a letter thus expoſed ſhould be ſigned with my name.

You muſt remember, gentlemen, how I was treated.* The letter was kept out of ſight. Part, but not the whole, was publiſhed. The *limitations* preſcribed in it were concealed---But, it was SAID that I had adviſed my brother to refuſe continental money generally---to throw up his commiſſion---to join the enemy---that I was trying to paſs the *Delaware* for this purpoſe, and that I had refuſed continental money. I have been informed by an officer of diſtinction that theſe ſtories reached the camp.---

The reſt of the charges you already know to be falſe. As to the laſt, my conduct has been ſo SINGULARLY exact, that I hope, cruelly attacked as I have been, you will excuſe me for being particular in my anſwer.

That money---when all my apprehenſions were verified---iſſuing forth as an infection---leading like death weeping widows and orphans after it---while patriotiſm itſelf ſhuddered at its ſucceſs---and freedom ſcarcely could compenſate for its injuſtice---I never refuſed.

Let the *clippers* and *counterfeiters* of truth come out of the holes, in which with conſcious guilt they hide themſelves to work, and produce the perſon, who will ſay that I ever denied or delayed to receive that money when offered to me, in any ſtage of its depreciation.

Not two hours before I left my home at *Fairhill*, and not four days before I wrote the letter to my brother, I received Fifty Pounds in continental money from Mr. *John Nice*, of the *Northern Liberties*. Having appointed the *tenth* of *December* to receive upwards of Three Hundred Pounds of *that money* from Mr. *Samuel Hudſon*, of this city, on that day I left my houſe. That night I was obliged, by the badneſs of the roads, to ſtop and lodge at Mr. *Norris's*, where I found Colonel *Coats*, who was to return early the next morning to town. I mentioned to him this circumſtance, and deſired he would be ſo kind as to inform Mr. *Hudſon*, when he ſhould ſee him, that I would receive that money from him at any time, whatever might happen. The Colonel promiſed me, "that he would make it his buſineſs to ſee Mr. *Hudſon* immediately on his return to town, and tell him what I

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* When my letter was opened by the Council of Safety, I was in *Kent*. Upon hearing of their proceedings, I repaired to *Philadelphia*, went to the Council, and demanded a public hearing. This I did not obtain. The letter being produced at the Board, I inſtantly acknowledged it, and declared, that I would juſtify it. I mentioned to them moſt, if not all the circumſtances, related in this part of my addreſs, and required, that "they ſhould declare as the ſenſe of their Board, that I was clear from all ſuſpicion of intentions unfriendly to the cauſe of *America*, and that they would publiſh to the world, what they ſaid to me in excuſe for opening the letter, ſending the ſervant to gaol, and turning my houſe into a hoſpital."

This declaration was not made; and I was called, by a particular accident, to return to *Kent*, from which place I wrote to them, again requeſting the declaration. The following part of that letter, I hope, I ſhall be pardoned for publiſhing, when ſuch ſevere reproaches have been caſt upon me.

"You may obſerve, that I have not required any reparation from you for the damages, great as they are, you have done and are now doing to my property. Had it been neceſſary, I would cheerfully have opened my beſt houſe, and the beſt rooms in it, for the reception, and have cut down my beſt woods for the relief of ſuch unhappy people as I have lately ſeen. But, as fellow-citizens, you ought to have regarded me as one of the laſt perſons, on whom in equity ſuch *heavy contributions* ſhould be levied with indignity, by force; it having been *my conſtant practice*, DURING THE WHOLE COURSE OF MY LIFE, from the time I was *firſt* veſted with a public character in *Pennſylvania*, to *this day*, SPECIFICALLY to *give* to PUBLIC USES every ſum of money *as it became due* to me, either as a *member* of Aſſembly, a *delegate* in Congreſs, or an *officer* of the Militia, except (*a*) £ 121 18 6, as may appear by tracing the applications of the monies on the aſſignments in the ſeveral offices. Nor can the ſum above particularized be ſaid to remain in my hands, if *other ſums given* by me *to public uſes* ſhould be taken into the account, *without reckoning* what I have *ſpent* in the *public ſervice*.

"Another inſtance of the *diſintereſtedneſs* and *ſingleneſs of heart* with which I have endeavoured to ſerve my country is, THAT I NEVER DID, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN THE WHOLE COURSE OF MY LIFE, aſk or ſollicit any poſt of profit for myſelf; and in the beginning of the laſt month upon ſome reflection being made by a member of the meeting held in the State-Houſe, on the deſigns of thoſe who oppoſed a majority of that body, I publicly declared to them, that in whatever manner the government ſhould be regulated, I (*b*) never would bear any office in it.

"Being now ſcarcely able to hold my pen, I ſhall conclude with requeſting, that *theſe circumſtances* may be *ſeriouſly conſidered* by you as *additional evidences* of the *habitual purity* of my intentions *towards my country*, and may, with thoſe I have already perſonally offered, *perſuade* you to *deſiſt* from your (*c*) perſeverance in an attempt to render me an object of popular hatred and tumultuary violence, and thereby prevent any (*d*) further trouble to yourſelves, or to

Your injured humble Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON.

Kent, January, 21, 1777."

(*a*) This ſum happened to remain in my hands in the following manner. A worthy perſon, who wanted his money, called upon me with a large account. I had been diſappointed in receiving caſh, and in part of payment I aſſigned to him a certificate for £ 107. The other caſe was this. Having applied much the greateſt part of my pay as Colonel, by drawing an order in camp at *Elizabeth-Town*, for a public uſe well known to the officers of the Firſt Battalion, I never called for the reſidue. One day Colonel *Chevalier* told me, he had received for me on that acount £ 14 18 6, or ſome ſuch ſum. I told him, I did not intend to draw for it; but now it was paid, I ſhould be obliged to him, if he would be ſo kind as to pay it to the Overſeers of the Poor for the *Northern Liberties*, to be diſtributed among poor families in that townſhip. He replied, that he ſuppoſed I meant families that were not chargeable to the townſhip, and as that care did not relate to the office of Overſeer, perhaps they would think it too troubleſome. I told him, I did mean ſuch families, and, for the reaſon he had mentioned, he might pay the money to me at any time that would be moſt convenient to him. He ſoon after ſent it to me, not many days before I left home. This ſum has been ſince applied to the uſe of the poor.

(*b*) This was my determination, having reſolved to leave the State. In refuſing to act under the preſent conſtitution *at that time*, I *obeyed* the inſtructions of the county of *Philadelphia*. By acting under it *now*, I *obey* the commands, which in a remarkable manner, and with an affection that does me *honor*, that ſame county has been pleaſed to give me. I declined the call into public office in this State for ſome time; but at laſt it grew ſo ſtrong and reſpectable, that I ſhould have incurred a kind of criminality, if I had been diſobedient to it.

(*c*) I have been informed by a member of the Council of Safety, that tho' they ſent a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, he never took any notice of it in his correſpondence with the Council. As it has been reported that the Commander in Chief wrote a letter to Congreſs, lamenting my defection from the *American* cauſe, I beg leave to ſay, that if his Excellency had written ſuch a letter, it ſhould naturally have been attributed to the information received in camp concerning my conduct and deſigns, the ſubſtance of which information is mentioned in the Addreſs. Whether, under theſe impreſſions, he wrote any private letter mentioning me, I know not---But I eſteem myſelf warranted, on proper enquiry, in ſaying, that his Excellency never did write ſuch a letter to Congreſs.

(*d*) This alludes to my intention, at that time, of addreſſing the public, as may appear by this other extract from my letter of January 21, 1777, to the Council of Safety.

"Do not believe, that I thus addreſs you, becauſe I fear an appeal to the public on the conduct of ſo formidable a body as you are. You might eaſily perceive when I ſaw you, that, confiding in my innocence, I defy your power, and if any of you bear me malice, I would have you aſſuredly to know, I *defy that*.

"I am certain, that no act of your Board can ſo entirely vindicate me to the world, as a full detail of the whole affair. This advantage I am willing to wave; and would readily conſent to ſuffer ſomething, tho' in reputation, rather than be reduced to the neceſſity, in my juſt defence, of touching upon points I wiſh to avoid, or even of diminiſhing that reſpect, whatever it is, that is at this time annexed to you."

faid." He did ſo. Mr. *Hudſon* was perfectly ſatisfied, and the next time I ſaw him, which was in the following ſpring, I received the money. I refer for proofs to witneſſes, with whom I have no manner of connection.

So *unexceptionable*, ſo *remarkable*, and even *zealous* has been my conduct with reſpect to continental money, *at that very moment too*, when it was thought to be in the greateſt danger. I perſevered in this conduct, and have ſuffered accordingly. Let the moſt patriotic among you bring before the public, an inſtance of *ſuch diligence* to receive a *large ſum* of *continental* money, *at that time*. Then, let him rail---but, *till then*, don't you think, gentlemen, he ought to be ſilent?

FACTS are commonly called *ſtubborn things*. So they are. My behaviour with regard to continental money, *where my own intereſt was concerned*, is the beſt comment on my advice to my brother about it. If I was ſo *conſtant* to the cauſe of *America*, in that *gloomy period*, as to be thus *induſtrious* and *exemplary* in receiving continental money, it muſt have been with a DESIRE and DESIGN to *ſupport* its credit, whatever *my private loſſes* might be by that conſtancy. Is it to be believed, then, that I would give any advice to my brother that could poſſibly *injure* its credit?

I have now, gentlemen, laid before you an account of thoſe actions, for which ſuch torrents of reproaches have been poured upon me—Reproaches, not to be equalled but by thoſe *Britiſh* and *Weſt-Indian* Invectives, with which ſome years ago the preſs labour'd againſt me, FOR HAVING ASSERTED AND MAINTAINED YOUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. The worth of the *foreign articles* has been long ſince ſettled; and the value of the *home-made manufactures* is, I believe, by this time, as well aſcertained.

I have called the late attacks upon me "unprovoked;" and were they not entirely ſo? What act of government have I done here or in the *Delaware State*, that can in the fainteſt manner countenance a notion that my preſent ſhare of power will be dangerous or even injurious? I defy all my enemies united to produce a ſingle inſtance of this kind.

Which would you chuſe, gentlemen, that the power I have, ſhould be well-uſed or ill-uſed? The former, to be ſure. Then help me. Be my aſſociates—I aſk, I entreat your aid.—I invite you to give me your advice freely and fully. You can do it, either perſonally, or by letter. The firſt will honor me. Either will oblige me. I ſhall receive it, not only cheerfully, but gratefully. Tell me, what I ought to do, and what to leave undone; and even delineate the moſt expedient manner of conducting affairs. The beſt way to promote the intereſt of the republic, is to prevent my errors; not to arraign them when committed. Don't lie in ambuſh, to ſtart out upon my frailties when they appear, to whoop and rejoice over them. That would be a miſerable amuſement indeed! unworthy the abilities and virtues of many among you---I am ſenſible of my own weakneſs, and ſhould be glad to avail myſelf of thoſe abilities and thoſe virtues, for preventing any diſadvantage from it to you or my other fellow-citizens.

I will only add upon this point—that, I am acting a very ſmall and a very ſhort part in the drama of human affairs. I wiſh to do right; and to give ſatisfaction. The opinions of men are fallible, and ſometimes unjuſt. There is one ſupreme Judge, who cannot err; and when I endeavour, that my defects may not, for want of integrity, be diſpleaſing in his ſight, I would have you, gentlemen, aſſuredly to know, that, notwithſtanding my ſincere deſire to pleaſe you, I ſhall little trouble myſelf, how your applauſes or your cenſures are beſtowed.

Were not the attacks before mentioned "unprovoked" in another reſpect. Is there a man among you, whom I have offended by a diſreſpectful word or action? Not one. Is there a man among you, but with whom, if known, I have an intercourſe of civilities? Not one. Is there a man among you, that I ſhould not be glad to ſerve? Not one. Are not ſuch circumſtances, in ſuch times, tokens of a temper that deteſts quarrels? And may not this concluſion be fairly deduced from them, that ſuch a temper ſincerely laments the neceſſity impoſed of refuting, in proper and too much deſerved language, miſrepreſentations, however extravagant and dangerous.

More pleaſing beyond compariſon will be the employment to me, of applying all my thoughts and labors to promote, as much as I am able, the welfare of you and the reſt of my fellow-citizens. This teſtimony of my affection for you all I wiſh to give. I ardently deſire that we may live together, under the true principles of ſociety, EQUAL LIBERTY and IMPARTIAL JUSTICE, happy, and generouſly contributing to render each other happy. Great are the advantages—glorious are the proſpects of *Pennſylvania*, if this be our noble reſolution: And this will be our reſolution, if we have any wiſdom, or any goodneſs.

The influences of theſe principles deſcend like the rains and dews of heaven upon the land, and ſpring forth in a vegetation of bleſſings, nouriſhing and cheering the bodies and ſouls of mortals—or glide thro' it like gentle rivers "viſiting and making glad" our cities, fields, and woods. To theſe "living waters" poor and rich have by the patent of nature the ſame title. Let us ſtrive to ſecure theſe gifts of our moſt bountiful Creator, againſt the uſual and dangerous invaſions of ambition and avarice. Let us guard againſt thoſe who are out of power, and againſt thoſe who are in power.

If there are men, who have ſuch an eagerneſs for ruling, and at the ſame time ſuch a left-handed method of managing, that they cannot do even a good thing, but in a bad way—who think, that they are ruined, if they cannot ruin others—that authority is never well exerciſed, unleſs it be exerciſed by them—that worth is totally deſpiſed by their fellow-citizens, unleſs their fellow-citizens will tamely ſubmit to be taxed up to a full ſatisfaction of the over-weening craving conceits which they form of their own merits—theſe are men who would deſeat the hopes of the innocent, and lay waſte the labors of the diligent—theſe are men, who would lord it over the induſtrious farmers and ingenious tradeſmen, the juſtly celebrated ſtrength and ornament of our Commonwealth, and yet would never think themſelves enough paid for this lording—theſe are men, who would break the cloſe, civil relationſhip between the mercantile intereſt and the other members of the community, and at an enlightened period, when almoſt all the reſt of the human race are diſcovering with rapture, and ſoliciting with ardor, the mild and immenſe benefits of trade, now become of ſo much moment to the fate of empires, would check the moſt uſeful improvements of commerce, or give it laws, that might as well be given to its winds and tides—theſe are men, who would diſtract every thing, confound the BASE, SECURITY, and WELFARE of individuals, and pervert all the *ſacred* ends of government to their own *ſelfiſh* ends. If there are ſuch men, let us take care of them.

Let us alſo take care of every man in office, and keep watchful eyes upon him. We ſhould be better ſerved, if this vigilance was more general. Let his behaviour be publickly and privately canvaſſed. It is the tenure of his office: but let this be done with decency, not ſo much for his ſake, as for the ſake of ourſelves and of our country. Let us demonſtrate that we mean the common weal, and not the gratification of ill-nature. The public is intereſted in its ſervants. They may be ſaid to belong to the public. No virtues, no ſervices ſhould exempt them from ſuch ſcrutinies. It is not only the RIGHT, it is the DUTY of the public to make them. Liberty has been ſo generally ſuppreſſed through the earth by a diſuſe of this right—by a neglect of this duty; and thoſe who have been guilty of the impious preſumption and careleſſneſs, have not only debaſed themſelves, as perhaps they deſerved, but have alſo betrayed their poſterity. We have not yet arrived, it is true, at that eminence from which ſociety ſo frequently deſcends with rapidity to the depths below. Therefore, ſuch fatal effects may not be expected from our inattention. But we may be aſſured, that if we fall into it, we ſhall feel miſchiefs ſufficient to convince us, how ſtupid and criminal it is.

Five and twenty years ago, I began my walk of public buſineſs in *Pennſylvania*, with aſſerting and defending this ineſtimable maxim; and for much the greateſt part of thoſe years have practiſed upon it, by a continued courſe of faithful and laborious ſervice in the cauſe of *American* freedom. If my life has now reached its extremeſt verge, I cheerfully conſent to take my laſt leave of my beloved countrymen, by ſolemnly repeating the GUARDIAN TRUTH to them from that ſtation, advantageous at leaſt perhaps for this purpoſe, which they have been pleaſed to aſſign me.

Let us not credulouſly liſten to tales of treachery againſt men, who have *diſintereſtedly* perſevered in an oppoſition to our enemies. Such men muſt act from principle. The miſerable condition of thoſe who have already deſerted us, is well known. Common ſenſe, therefore, forbids the mad enterprize. Virtue forbids it more powerfully. The SOVEREIGNTY of *The United States*, purchaſed by ſo much blood and ſo many calamities, has been acknowledged and fought for by other nations. Their *honor*, their *ſafety*, their *proſperity*, are all bound up in their *independence*. To renounce *that*, would be to renounce *them all*. It would be to renounce the *eſteem* and *admiration* of mankind—and to attain at once, by an uncommon vigor of folly and baſeneſs, the ſingular diſtinction of being equally deſpicable and deteſtable. It would ſurrender the LIBERTIES of *America* priſoners at diſcretion to *Great-Britain*, and would proſcribe all aid and hope of aid from other Kingdoms and States, in a future reſiſtance againſt her oppreſſions.

If any man could poſſibly be in a ſituation, that either by force or fraud he could have a chance of re-eſtabliſhing the former domination over us, and ſhould be wicked enough to make the attempt, he muſt inevitably involve his country in greater misfortunes than ſhe has yet experienced, himſelf in perpetual infamy in this world, and a juſt puniſhment in that to come. He would ſin not only againſt the living, but, if it ever can be done, againſt the dead alſo.

After the ſlaughter of ſo many *patriots*----*After* the deaths of a *Warren*----a † *Montgomery*----a *Mercer*----a *Wooſter*---a *Naſh*---a *Harkemer*---a *De Kalb*---and of a *Hayne*----whom the peculiar circumſtances of his caſe---his own eminent worth,---petitioning beauty and virtue-----the ſtreaming tears and humble heaven-taught prayers of his helpleſs, half-orphan'd children, ſupplicating with artleſs agony, on their little, bended knees, for a father's life----------

could not ſave.——*After* ſo many brave ſoldiers, fixed frozen together in cold churches----and ſo many daring ſeamen, melted into putrid maſſes, in the ſtifling "black holes" of priſon-ſhips, each of their honeſt, dying hearts, in theſe circles of miſery, ſtill true to his country's cauſe-----*After* the countleſs maſſacres committed on trembling old age, tender womanhood, and liſping infancy---and *after* ‡ ----------

----------to ſuffer ſubjection on any terms whatever to the authors of ſuch woes, would enſure to *America* that certain earneſt of every other wretchedneſs----their contempt.

With great Reſpect,
Gentlemen, I am,
Your very humble Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON.

† It is impoſſible for me to mention the death of this General, without recollecting that of my much eſteemed friend Major *John Macpherſon*, ſlain at *Quebec*, at the ſame moment, if not by the ſame ball that bereaved *America* of her lamented *Montgomery*. This gallant young gentleman, in whom youth and prudence, gentleneſs and bravery were united, with all the promiſes of a great and uſeful character, being ſlightly wounded a day or two before he was killed, turned to his General, and ſaid with a ſmile---"I hope, General, it will be *remembered*, that I loſt ſome blood before the walls of *Quebec*.

‡ Modeſty and humanity would be too much wounded by completing this catalogue of crimes. Journals of Congreſs, Vol. III. page 145.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GREAT complaints are heard every where againſt not the *weight*, but the *inequality* of taxes. "Arbitrary taxation (ſays the Biſhop of St. Aſaph) is tyranny authoriſed by law." The powers exerciſed by Commiſſioners in Pennſylvania are ſo vague and arbitrary, as in many inſtances to conſtitute tyranny. A man's character and appearance, and not his *property*, is too often the meaſure of his contributions towards the ſupport of government.

To obviate theſe inconveniencies, let all the landed property in the State be divided, once every *ſeven* years, into 1ſt. woodland; ---2d. arable land; 3d. paſture land;---and 4th. meadow. Let *three* degrees of quality be allowed to each of them. For inſtance, let every hundred acres of woodland pay from one dollar to three dollars yearly, according to the quality of the wood and ſoil. The ſame degrees to be obſerved with reſpect to each of the other ſpecies of land, with this difference, that the taxes on improved land ſhould be conſiderably higher than the taxes on woodland. They ſhould be higheſt upon the laſt ſpecies, viz. meadow.

The taxes, agreeable to this mode of aſſeſſing, would be equal. Only a ſmall proportion of diſcretionary power would be allowed to the Commiſſioners, and this might be regulated and checked by the uſual mode of appealing, or by a reference to three men choſen from the vicinage. The taxes, being proportioned to the quality of the ſoil, would likewiſe be proportioned to the profits ariſing from it, which would be juſt, and agreeable to every body.

But further,---This mode of taxing would operate as a bounty upon induſtry. If the eſtimate of the four different ſpecies of land is taken only once in *ſeven* years all the additions that a man can make to the quantity of his paſture, arable or meadow ground, or to the fertility of either of them, in the courſe of the time between the two periods of taking the eſtimate, will eſcape taxation altogether, and conſequently he will add all that is ſaved from the taxes to his fortune.

To accommodate the *quantity* of the taxes to the *exigencies* of government, the four ſpecies of land before mentioned may be valued at one of three prices, and the tax may be laid upon the pound, as heretofore in Pennſylvania. They may be varied every year, without altering the eſtimate of the value of the land taken every ſeventh year.

Let the taxes upon houſes in towns, likewiſe be impoſed upon the rents of them every *ſeven* years. This mode of taxing houſes will encourage landlords to repair and improve them, inſomuch as every addition to the rent, obtained by theſe repairs and improvements, will eſcape taxation till the expiration of ſeven years.

Let taxes be impoſed in the ſame manner upon city lots, once every ſeven years. Let them be in a ratio compounded of their extent and local ſituation. To encourage the holders of theſe lots to improve them, and thereby not only to improve our towns, but to multiply the receptacles for human beings, as well as their comforts, let all houſes built upon theſe lots be exempted from taxation, until the expiration of the ſeven years after the eſtimate is taken of their value.

A mode of taxation ſomewhat like this has obtained in Connecticut for many years, to the entire ſatisfaction of that antient, wiſe and happy republic.

By the mode of taxing practiſed in Pennſylvania for ſome years paſt, the weight of taxes falls principally upon induſtry. There cannot be a more abſurd and iniquitous thing than to tax profeſſions and occupations. It is to eſtabliſh idleneſs by law. It is moreover uncertain, vexatious and tyrannical, in every degree of its operations.

By the mode now recommended, the State will be left out to its proper owners, upon a kind of improving leaſe. Idleneſs and extravagance (ſo hurtful to a republic) will be puniſhed, and induſtry will meet with the moſt powerful motives to rouſe every nerve into action.

But there are other advantages that will attend this mode of taxation:

1ſt. It will reduce the *expence* of collecting the taxes, which now amount probably to *ten per cent.* down to *one or two per cent.* by reducing the number of officers now employed for the purpoſe of collecting them.

2d. It will render a long and expenſive ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, for two months every winter, wholly unneceſſary. A ſupply bill may be compriſed in as many lines as are neceſſary to ſpecify the ſum to be raiſed, and may be paſſed in an half an hour every year.

3d. Every man will know, upon the firſt ſight of the ſupply bill, or tax law, by looking to the laſt eſtimate taken of his property, exactly the proportion or ſum of his taxes, and will not fail of being prepared to pay it. Thus government will not be diſappointed, and the credit of the State will at all times be maintained, both with its own citizens and with the United States.

This tax upon land and houſes is by no means intended to preclude other taxes, ſuch as a poll tax, cuſtoms, exciſe, &c. It is intended to ſuggeſt nothing further, than a plan for an *equal*, *frugal* and *juſt* land tax. SULLY.

At the CONSUL's OFFICE,
In Fifth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet,
On Thurſday *next*, *at* 12 *o'Clock*,
Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Several SADDLE HORSES,
Belonging to the officers of the French army.
January 20. 1783. § tw

Juſt imported in the Ships CONGRESS and INTREPID, from FRANCE, and to be ſold by
PETER WIKOFF,
At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite to Elfreth's Alley,
An aſſortment of European Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon, among which are,
SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, ſwanſkins, coatings, ratteens, friezes, cambletts, ſergeminoques, bed-ticking. Britannia and other low priced linens, bohea tea, wool cards, nankeens, ravens duck, osnabrigs, bordered handkerchiefs, needles, &c. &c.

N. B. The late partnerſhip of PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF, by mutual conſent expired laſt month, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame.
Jan. 14, 1783. T.b c. 6w. PETER WIKOFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Chriſtmas eve, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware State, A Negroe Man, named CHARLES, formerly LONDON, a ſpare genteel fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a high noſe and forehead, very well made, is talkative and bold in appearance, fond of ſtrong liquor, has a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes. He had and took with him, two white linen ſhirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one old tow linen ditto, one pair of old leather breeches, one pair fine white worſted ſtockings, and one pair dark yarn ditto, a pair of good boots, new ſhoes, a new fine hat, an old round ditto, a ſcarlet coat and waiſtcoat, an old blue cloth great coat with a white velveret cape, an old brown round made jacket with wooden buttons, and lined with tow linen; alſo a braſs barrel'd piſtol, has been broke at the butt and mended.

At the ſame time a Negroe Man, named SAM, belonging to Mr. Gunning Bedford, run off with the above deſcribed Negroe, who were both ſeen in the city of Philadelphia. Sam has ſince been taken up on board of a brig in the city, and was juſt going to ſea, and it is ſuppoſed that Charles will endeavour to make his eſcape the ſame way. Sam informed he had obtained a paſs from a free Negroe in this town, by the name of Pott, under which paſs and name he now paſſes. All Captains of veſſels are forewarned taking the aforeſaid Negroe off. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above Negroe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber,
Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ DANIEL I. ADAMS.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a PLANTATION,
One or Two HOUSES,
In a principal part of the city for buſineſs. They now rent for upwards of One Hundred Pounds a year each. Enquire of the Printers. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 22, 1783. 2 †

NEW-YORK, *January* 15.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship Atalanta, in three weeks from Halifax. We are informed, that on the passage she fell in with Le Pluton, a 74 belonging to the Compt de Vaudreuille's squadron from Boston; the gentleman who commands this cruizer, it is said, spoke with the enemy, and by excellent conduct fortunately escaped from capture.

Last Saturday was brought into our harbour, the ship Plus Ultra, Captain Herman Kniebel, prize to the Charming Polly, Captain Milbey, consigned from Messieurs Van Eupen, of Antwerp, and others, to Mr. Wynkoop, merchant at Philadelphia; among other articles, she has on board a large quantity of dry goods, 77 chests, weighing 29,000lb. of tea, and 142 lasts of salt.

Saturday last, in the afternoon, was sent in here by his Majesty's ship the Renown, John Henry, Esq; commander, the brig Grace, Capt. Oswald, from Philadelphia for Europe, loaden with tabacco. And the schooner Polly and Elsey, Capt. Connel, from Philadelphia also, for the West-Indies, loaded with flour.

The above vessels left Philadelphia on Christmas day, in company with three others.

The brig mentioned in our last to have been taken by his Majesty's ship Lion, and not arrived, came up on Sunday; she is the Elizabeth, Capt. Cornelius, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia.

CHATHAM, *January* 15.

By a gentleman from London, via New-York, who left it late in November, we learn, that a number of the ministry have assured Lord Shelburne they will abandon him, unless the plan of the late Lord Rockingham is pursued, which was, *to grant peace and independency to America*;---That the people of England, fated with the war, are heartily disposed for peace;---That Mr. Laurens, late President of Congress, was to have come over in the same ship with him, but his indisposition, which 'tis thought will be fatal, prevented him.

We are told, from pretty good authority, that Governor Franklin has wrote to his friends in New-York, that a peace will certainly take place between the belligerent powers before spring; and that the refugees will be provided for by government.

By the ship Julius Cæsar, arrived at Salem, we have an account that d'Estaing had left Brest previous to her sailing, with a large fleet, bound to the West-Indies; and that the Dutch and French fleet in the East-Indies had been successful in their operations, having taken Madrass and some other settlements in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 22.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, Major Burnet, Aid de Camp to the Honorable Major General Greene, arrived here, in 21 days from Charlestown, with dispatches from the General; of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, to his Excellency the President of Congress, dated Head-Quarters, Dec. 19, 1782.

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charlestown, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

"The enemy compleated their embarkation on the 14th, and the same day fell down into Rebellion road, and on the 17th crossed the bar and went to sea. It is said the Hessian troops are bound for New-York, and the British for the West-India islands.

"General Wayne, with the legion and light infantry (as General Gist was absent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the enemy's works for several days previous to the evacuation. General Leslie, by his Adjutant-General, hinted to General Wayne, through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the citizens of Charlestown, his apprehensions that an attack from us might lay the town in ashes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care should be taken for its preservation.

"Knowing the impossibility of doing the enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified town, and under cover of their shipping, and being well informed, that some attempts had been made by some of the refugee followers of the British army before the place, I directed the General to make the safety of the town the first object; and that if a treaty was necessary for this purpose, to enter into one, rather than expose the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear guard. The General accordingly, from the intimation of the Adjutant-General, very judiciously agreed to let them embark without molestation, they agreeing not to fire upon the town after getting on board.

"The conditions being understood by both parties, the town was evacuated and possessed without the least confusion, our advance following close upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his capital the same day, the civil police established the day following, and the day after the town opened for business.

"This important event gives us compleat possession of all the southern states. The struggle and conflict has been long and severe; but when it is considered that the enemy had upwards of eighteen thousand regular troops, besides several thousand militia and negroes, employed for the reduction of the southern states, I hope it will be found that the progress of the southern army has been no less honourable than important, and that it will merit the approbation of Congress through every stage of its operations.

"I should be wanting in gratitude to the army, was I to omit expressing my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and persevered in every enterprize, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their sufferings. Perhaps no army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotism and public virtue. It has been my constant care to alleviate their distresses as much a possible, but my endeavours have been far short of my wishes or their merit.

"The Secretary at War and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency, such farther particulars as you may wish to know of the force and situation of the army under my command.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, *January* 20, 1783. *A. M.*

WHEREAS an error hath happened, in the printing of the minutes of the last Session, in page 768, line 24, where the word *Erroneously* is printed instead of the word *Unanimously*:

Therefore Resolved, That the Printer correct said error in all such copies he may be able to command, likewise in all future copies; and that the Clerk furnish the Printer with a certified copy of this resolution, to be by him published in the several News-papers of this city. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Great outrages, it is said, were committed by the officers and soldiers of the enemy, previous to the evacuation of Charlestown, proceeding from an unwillingness to pay off their debts---In one fray, it is asserted, a merchant of distinction was put to death.

We hear the enemy have carried off the bells belonging to the churches and other public edifices in Charles-Town, and committed many enormities besides that of sacrilege.

Reports from Elizabeth Town, mention the arrival of a packet at New-York from England, but that no late advices had yet transpired.

It is also reported from the same quarter, that the Indians have destroyed several of the Royal refugees, who went to form a settlement in Nova Scotia.

A report prevails in town, said to have been brought from Boston, that the preliminaries of peace are agreed on by the commissioners, from the respective belligerent powers, assembled at Paris.

Wednesday, the 8th instant, his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, with his suite, embarked at Annapolis, on board his Most Christian Majesty's frigate Le Emeralde, for France.

The immense loss which the enemy sustained by the late tremendous hurricane, has reduced their navy and trade to a more deplorable situation than before their so much boasted victory of the 12th of April last. It is very remarkable that almost all the ships captured by them at that period, have been demolished by the immediate hand of Providence. The Hector and Glorieux both foundered at sea, and the Ville de Paris was left in distress by the other vessels in company, and has not since been heard of. The Ardent, it is said, returned to the West-Indies, greatly injured by the storm. To this diminution of their navy, are added, the Royal George, sunk in Portsmouth harbour, the Ramilies and Centaur also foundered at sea. Of ten ships which were convoying the Jamaica fleet to Europe, not more than four escaped destruction; and near forty vessels of their convoy have been captured or lost.

Departed this life, on the evening of Fourth-day last, JOSEPH JEWELL, in the 43d year of his age, and on Sixth-day following his funeral was attended to the place of interments in Friends Burial-ground, by a large concourse of the most respectable citizens. His death is much regretted by his numerous acquaintance.

To ADRIAN.

YOU tell the world, that you were struck with surprize as well as regret, at the sight of the memorial of the late Grand Jury. That you were struck by it, nay appall'd with regret, can, for manifest reasons, be readily conceived; but it cannot be believed that it gave you surprize. No Sir;---It is impossible you could be surprized that a sett of men, conscious of private integrity and a faithful discharge of their public trust, should refuse to submit in silence to an unmerited attack, both on their private characters and public privileges.

You suggest to the public, that the motives of the Grand Jury for refusing to find the bills against Mr. Oswald, were merely a belief that he was misinformed as to the grounds of his publications.---Are we really to think you can discover no reasons of greater moment for their decisions? Cannot you suppose, that some amongst them may have been averse to the introduction of that accursed engine of tyranny, the doctrine of criminal libels into our courts, where it has been hitherto unknown?------That others, although less inimical to this doctrine, may have deemed the occasion most dangerous and unfit for ascertaining and establishing principles of so critical and important a nature---when an exasperated man, of impetuous passions, was to preside in the determination of his own cause? --May they not have thought it their duty to shield an individual, not essentially culpable, from the fury of a bench under inducements to partiality---and would not such a consideration receive support by the latitude given to the press by our constitution?---Could they hope that, agreeable to the merciful maxims of our criminal law, the Judge would be in this case advocate for the prisoner? Is it not possible they might apprehend the freedom of the press would receive a dangerous stab, by a trial of this sort, under such unpromising auspices---for is it not manifest that the imposition of a heavy penalty, in this instance, would have a manifest tendency to prevent the exposure of future misconduct, either in our courts of justice or other public departments?

The reason you assign for their decisions may have had collaterally some weight, but most of those I have mentioned are of so much greater importance than the interests of a mere individual, or even the Chief Justice, that it is impossible they should have escaped you---To suppose the contrary would be to justify your candour at the expence of your understanding. Your object, therefore, in holding up so paltry a foundation for the determinations of the Jury, has been to mislead the public into a belief, that they had no better principles to proceed upon.

With as little candour you intimate, that the Jury decided upon the merits of the second bill of indictment, after hearing one unimportant witness only. You well know it was declared by the Jury in Court, "That they had examined upon oath a "a member of their own body, who had been present at "Colonel Procter's trial------That his evidence had been so clear "and positive, as to afford intire satisfaction to their consciencies; "that they were not apprized of the intended appearance of "any other witness on the part of the prosecution, than the "evidence marked at the foot of the bill---that the great majority of the Jury were ignorant that any other witnesses "had been sent at all, till the Chief Justice mentioned it to "them in Court."

I have authority to say, that after examining the witness marked on the bill, an enquiry was publicly made in the Jury, whether the Attorney General had mentioned any intention of sending more evidence?---This question being answered in the negative, it was proposed to send out for witnesses, and with a view to this, it was asked whether the members knew any person who had been present at Colonel Procter's trial?-----It was replied, that one of the Jury had been in court at the time of it. This member was then called upon to give evidence, which he complied with, though with reluctance and difficulty; after which the Jury proceeded to decide upon the bill. The evidence sent from Court arrived some time afterwards, and delivered their errand to one of the Jury----he announced their arrival to some individuals, but as the bill was already disposed of, and the Jury attentively engaged in other business, it was thought unnecessary to interrupt them by a public mention of it. This, Sir, is the true history of a transaction which has been tortured by yourself and your adherents into a charge of partiality on the part of the Grand Inquest---how justly let the world determine.

Still more iniquitous is the intention of your dubious account of a private conversation between the Foreman and Mr. Oswald, &c.---I have authority to declare, that the Jury are utterly ignorant of any such transaction;---nor, if true, could it afford authority for the scandalous suggestion intended by the mention of it---If one of their number was seen in conversation with Mr. Oswald, does it therefore follow, that the Jury are to be suspected of a collusion with him?---a supposition that, under their oaths and obligations, brands them with a crime of an attrocious dye, as well as the most abject meanness. Are a respectable sett of men, upon such trivial grounds, to be degraded into characters so very low and contemptible?---No, Adrian;---the world are too just and impartial to admit a calumny so poorly supported.---The upright character of the men you accuse, is a shield that protects them from your malignant efforts---the envenomed shaft rebounds from it, to transfix the vitals of the man that aimed it at them.

I have confined my animadversions on your performance, to those parts of it which traduce the members of the Grand Jury as individuals---I leave your attacks upon their rights, as a body, to be exposed by professional men to the contempt and abhorrence they deserve, not doubting but this sacred pillar of our liberties will be effectually secured by them from the feeble efforts of such quibbling sophistry.

ARISTIDES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a NEGROE GIRL, 13 years of age, who is to serve till she is 18, when she becomes free. She has had the small-pox, and is very healthy and strong. It will be most agreeable to dispose of her in a Quaker family, as she has always lived in one of that profession. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, in this city, on Monday, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, and all city Constables are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All public house-keepers within the city, who shall not then have taken out their licences for this year, will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

WILLIAM SMITH,

In Second-street, the third door above the Church, has now by Wholesale and Retail,

A QUANTITY of double flint pint, gill, and half gill Tumblers, together with a handsome assortment of China and Queens ware, japaned and pewter ware; a quantity of Ivory combs, coffee mills, shoes, and a few boxes of window glass. ¶

State of New-Jersey, Cumberland, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court will be held agreeably to the 14th section of an Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction, at the house of Daniel Bowen, in Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on the 12th day of February next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Zachariah Smith Allen (who as well, &c.) against a certain Schooner rigged BOAT, name unknown, burthen about 14 tons, brought from near Bombay-Hook, in the Delaware river; no load in her, and seized in Jacob creek, in said county of Cumberland; together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why said vessel and apparel aforesaid should not be condemned to the captors.

By Order of Benjamin Holms, one of the Judges of Inferior Court of Common pleas for said county.

¶ ZACHARIAH SMITH ALLEN.

West Bradford, Chester county, Jan. 20, 1783.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of December last, a dark brown HORSE, 15 and an half hands high, 5 years old, trots and canters well, shod all round, branded with P under his mane. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by

¶ THOMAS CARPENTER.

By order of an Orphans court, held at Philadelphia, the 13th of December last, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Jarret, deceased, on Monday the 17th of February, 1783, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 220 acres of land, 100 acres thereof is cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of excellent woodland, 6 acres of orchard of the best kind of apple trees, whereon is erected a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn and stable, a well at the door and spring-house, with a never failing spring, a lime-kiln and other conveniencies; late the property of JOHN JARRET, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the place by applying to DOROTHEA JARRET, living on the premises; an indisputable title and attendance will be given by DOROTHEA JARRET,) Administrat.
¶ 4 w. FREDERICK SMITH,)

ALL persons that stand indebted to ROBERT WAY, late of the township of Kennett, and county of Chester, deceased, or to the Administrators for goods bought at the deceased's Vendue, are desired to discharge the same on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are desired to send them properly proved, in order for settlement, to

HANNAH WAY,) Administrat.
Dec. 30, 1782. ROBERT COOPER,)

N. B. A young woman, named TAMER WAY, daughter to said Robert Way, about 20 years of age, left the parts about the 1st day of July last, and has not been heard of since. She was at times lunatick. Any person or persons knowing of her, are desired to give information to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Chester county, near Kennett-Square, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

¶ ROBERT COOPER.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1783.

RUN away from the subscriber, last Thursday night, JOHN FULK, a lad of 16 years of age, well built, thick set, dark complexion, full faced, and dark hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, pewter buttons, jacket of the same, with wooden buttons, a pair of canvas trowsers, a pair of new buckskin breeches under them, old shoes and silver buckles, with a rose in the middle, a new felt hat, new French shirt, with broad shoulder straps, and a new silk handkerchief. He is of Dutch descent, but speaks tolerable good English, born at Shamokin, and last summer followed shalloping in Delaware. Whoever takes up said servant lad, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Race-street, Philadelphia. JOHN HIDE.

N. B. The two fore fingers on one of his hands have the nails remarkably on one side. ¶

JUST IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S-ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT *and* WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low-priced broad-cloths and coatings, of the most fashionable colours; cotton corduroys and velvets; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal, Britannia and sheeting linens; Russia linens and diapers; a large and neat assortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; yard wide striped and clear muslins; 6-qr. book muslins; wide lutestrings; mantuas; rich black and white sattins; white sarsnet; black mode; silk serges for linings, of various colours; black princes stuff; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; minionet and kenting lawns and aprons; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; ribbons and silk ferriting; broad and narrow quality and shoe bindings; tapes; bobbins; threads; gartering; 6 qr. laces; nonsopretties; mens and womens cotton hose; mens white and neat fancy coloured silk hose; womens silk mittens; Marseilles quilting bordered; ladies neat silk quilts; sewing silks; pins; pen-knives; knives and forks; fish-hooks; a variety of beads and necklaces; glass lanthorns, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, see next Page.

Juſt publiſhed at BELL's *Book-Store in Third-ſtreet.*
Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

THE

MAN OF THE WORLD,

EXHIBITED

In the Hiſtory of Sir THOMAS SINDALL, Miſs HARRIET ANNESLY, and other eminent Perſonages, whoſe Adventures, abound with Inſtruction and Entertainment.

Alſo lately publiſhed at ſaid Book-Store.

1. The MAN OF FEELING, exhibited in the Hiſtory of Mr. Harley, Miſs Walton, and Edwards the Volunteer Soldier:---to which is added the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR.---*Price One Dollar.*

2. Lord Lyttelton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on ſeveral occaſions.---*Price One Dollar.*

3. The new, elegant, entertaining, and wonderful HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT, exhibiting HENRY and EMMA, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themſelves, in their original letters.

In this work the very great viciſſitudes of human life, and the miſeries of civil war, are feelingly depicted; founded upon incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal-Winter of 1777, when the Britiſh Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal leaſe of the great Congreſſional city. Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's Book-Store may alſo be had, every curioſity that is *come-at-able* in the American world of Books. †

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. at 12 o'clock ſaid day, at the old Coffee-houſe, A certain meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pewter-Platter-alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, being about 20 feet front on ſaid alley, and 40 feet deep, more or leſs, bounded by lots of Robert Grace and Thomas Shute; ſubject-------, and late the eſtate of Samuel Minſhall, deceaſed.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the premiſes, on Monday the third of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain meſſuage and about one half acre of land, ſituate in Smithfield townſhip, about ---- miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen and James Vanſant; ſaid to be a good ſtand for a ſhopkeeper or tradeſman; late the property of John Lewis, and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Maxatawney townſhip, Berks county, Jan. 16, 1783.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, have ſome time laſt fall purchaſed a tract of land, lying in Windſor townſhip, in ſaid county, of one George Alſpach, and having paid ſaid Alſpach part of the purchaſe money, and gave bonds from my hand for the remainder, and ſince having found that the ſaid Alſpach, together with the reſt of his brothers and ſiſters, who releaſed their rights, had no good right to 100 acres of ſaid tract which I bought of him the ſaid George Alſpach and his brothers and ſiſters; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid Alſpach and the other heirs deliver me a good title for the hundred acres, or otherwiſe compelled to by a regular courſe of law, as the ſaid hundred acres have ſince I made the purchaſe been taken poſſeſſion of by another man. ¶ GEORGE CHRISTMAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above Market-ſtreet,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Alſo, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes;
And a Variety of other GOODS.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

Purſuant to the order of an Orphans Court, will be ſold, at public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock, on the premiſes,

A THREE ſtory BRICK HQUSE and LOT, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet, 17 feet, and in depth 65 feet, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the ſign of Noah's Ark, now in the tenure of Henry Apeal; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings and Six-pence per annum; bounding on the north by a lot belonging to Benjamin Jones, and on the ſouth by a lot of Abraham Marpole's; late the property of Thomas Miller, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator. ¶

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, Jan. 13. 1782.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a Houſe in Philadelphia,

ABOUT 500 acres of good LAND, divided into two parts by Great Elk creek: There are on ſaid place, two dwelling-houſes, with barns and other out-houſes ſufficient; two orchards, with plenty of meadow made, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; about 300 acres woodland: There is three mill ſeats on ſaid place. It will be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be given by me ¶ ADAM HILL.

Purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to SALE, by way of Public Vendue, at the houſe of JOHN DOWNEY, in the borough of Briſtol, on the fourteenth day of the ſecond month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, conſiſting of 160 acres, 8 of which are good meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, a good proportion of Woodland, an Orchard, Dwelling-houſe, Barn, and other improvements in good order; the whole being ſituate within one mile of the borough of Briſtol aforeſaid, lying on the road leading from ſaid borough to New-town, being the real eſtate of JOHN MITCHELL, jun. late of Briſtol townſhip, deceaſed. For further information reſpecting the premiſes, pleaſe to apply to RICHARD HARTSHORN } Adminiſtrators.
PURSON MITCHELL, }

N. B. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, and if the plantation is not ſold by three, it will then be offered to ſale in lots, from 5 to 10 acres each; a plan of which, with the terms of ſale, may be ſeen at or before the time, by applying as above.

Chanceford townſhip, York county, January 9, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Chanceford townſhip, York county, in the month of November laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white hairs on his rump. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ ROBERT FULLERTON.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from EUROPE, and now open in for ſale, on very reaſonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, next door above Chriſt-Church,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize,

Among which are,

MEN and womens leather gloves, caſſimers, coating, ſhalloons, corduroys and velvet, flannels, ſattinet, prunelle and everlaſting, light and dark chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, book muſlin, yard wide and 3 qr. Brittanias, Flanders and Ruſſia ſheeting, oznabrigs and ticklingburg, black and white gauze, broad and narrow quality and ſhoe binding, fans, tapes, bobbins and thread, ivory combs, pins, pen-knives, knives and forks, fiſh-hooks, &c. Alſo oil by the barrel.

For SALE, by the Subſcriber,

Living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the firſt day of the Fourth Month next,

A CONVENIENT SETTLEMENT, in the Manor of Moreland, county of Philadelphia, containing 72 acres, adjoining lands of Moſes Vancourt, Samuel Boutcher, and the Southampton road, near 14 miles from the city; on which there are erected, two dwelling-houſes, one built with ſtone, two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor beſides a kitchen, and three above, well finiſhed, a pump by the door, a ſtone milk-houſe, watered by ſaid pump, a barn, 40 feet by 24, one half built with ſtone, a waggon-houſe, ſmith's ſhop of ſtone, and log coal-houſe; the other dwelling-houſe built with ſawed logs, weather boarded with cedar, two rooms on the floor, a bearing orchard of about 200 apple trees, 15 acres of good watered meadow, and about 12 acres of woodland; the ploughland well manured with lime; the whole in good repair.

Firſt Month, 18th Day, 1783. ISAAC CADWALADER.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

ONE good PLANTATION, ſituate within one mile of Hides-town, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good houſe, ſtables, orchard, and other ſuitable conveniences, now occupied by Samuel Bailey, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

One large Plantation adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the beſt fruit, with almoſt all other conveniences neceſſary to render a farm agreeable. The whole in the tenure of Abſalom Hankins, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

One other Plantation adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinſon, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing. ALSO

One ſmall plantation, containing about 13 acres, moſt of which being meadow and gardens, would ſuit a perſon who could attend the market, it being only 7 miles from this city, on the old York road; there is a handſome large ſtone houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, milk houſe, well, and every kind of convenience, and would alſo ſuit for a gentleman's country ſeat, it being one of the moſt healthy ſpots in this country, it may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

A good new two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, together with a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, back of the ſame, with an alley for its accommodation, ſituate in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, (next to Caleb Aſh's) the whole now in the tenure of Valentine War, and may be entered upon the firſt day of February enſuing.

Alſo two ſtables, ſituate upon the Dock, calculated to contain from 5 to 10 horſes each, and may be entered upon immediately, both of theſe would ſuit for private ſtables, as they will be lett low.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. T.b.c. JOHN SHIELDS.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS propoſe to LETT all the paved STREETS and ALLEYS of this City, in ſmall Diſtricts, to commence the ſecond Day of February next, for one year, to ſuch Perſons as will engage to keep them clean for the Benefit of the Manure; and they will receive Applications for that Purpoſe every Friday Evening, at the Court-Houſe, until that Time.

By Order of the Board,

Philad. Jan. 7. 1783. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

By virtue of an Act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, for veſting ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the reſiduary real Eſtate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceaſed, in Truſtees, to ſell the ſame, and to divide the money ariſing agreeable to Law and the ſaid Teſtator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following deſcribed

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-Houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the higheſt bidder,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in poſſeſſion of James Cochran, oppoſite the old Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet, containing on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded ſouth by Market-ſtreet, weſt by Joſeph Cruikſhank's houſe, eaſt by a three feet alley, extending from Market-ſtreet to Church-alley.

A LOT, back of the aforeſaid meſſuage, on which is an old ſtable, the ſame breadth of the Market-ſtreet lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joſeph Cruikſhanks on the weſt, the three feet alley leading from Market-ſtreet, to which it has a privilege, on the eaſt, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforeſaid lot on the ſouth, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two ſtory HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north ſide of Church-alley, in breadth on ſaid alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley ſouth, Joſeph Paſchall's ground weſt, Jonathan Mifflin's eaſt, eſtate of Widow Wiſter north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George Tavern, containing on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by ſaid ſtreet, eaſt by John Reynolds, ſouth by Samuel Mickle's eſtate, and weſt by heirs of Edward Warner, ſubject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

BENJAMIN MORGAN,
MARMADUKE COOPER,
SAMUEL HUDSON.

Jan. 8, 1783.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM FORBES,

At the Corner of Water and Walnut-ſtreets,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead;
CONIAC BRANDY, by the Pipe;
TENERIFFE WINE, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk
COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag;
White and brown Havanna SUGARS;
Loaf Ditto;
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead;
Hyſon and Bohea TEA;
ALLOM SALT, by the Buſhel or Quantity;
A Sett of COPPER KETTLES and BELL for a Ship;
A few Barrels of Jerſey PORK, &c. &c.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 30th inſt.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, one mile from the Admiral Warren Tavern, containing 150 acres of good limeſtone land, about 90 acres cleared and under good fence; on the premiſes are a log houſe and barn, about ſix acres of watered meadow made, and about eight acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence, an orchard, containing 100 apple-trees of the beſt grafted fruit, that is juſt in perfection; the cleared land has been limed very lately (there being a kiln and quarry on the premiſes) the woodland well timbered, the Valley creek running through the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale, by

Jan. 1. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock, P. M. ſaid day. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of January inſtant, at 12 o'clock, Two certain lots or pieces of land, ſituate in Lower Darby townſhip, one of them containing about 8 acres, bounded by lands of John Pearſon, Eſq; and others; the other containing about 6 acres, bounded by lands of John Gruber and others; late the eſtate of John Mitchell, jun. ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the Commiſſioners of this county, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 29th day of January inſtant, at 12 o'clock, A certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Edgmont, containing acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Daniel Regiſter; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 30th day of January inſtant, about 12 o'clock, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 150 acres, with a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill thereon erected, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands late of John Young and others; late the property of Sebaſtian Keely, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 6, 1783. †

THE ſubſcriber, obſerving an advertiſement of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, in which 150 acres of land are advertiſed for ſale through miſtake, as the property of Sebaſtian Keely, deceaſed, in Vincent townſhip, thinks proper to inform all perſons, who may incline to become purchaſers, that the legal property of ſaid lands is veſted in the ſubſcriber, and others connected with him; that it is acknowledged in a late petition to the Aſſembly, by the heirs of the ſaid Keely, that they only claim a pre-emption of the premiſes, ſubject alſo to the arrearages of rent, which are now conſiderable. Purchaſers therefore muſt abide the conſequences. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of January inſtant, at 12 o'clock, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 100 acres, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Joſeph Cloud, James Graham, and others; late the property of John Gault; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas from the Commiſſioners of this county, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip; bounded by the lands of Philip Dougherty and others, containing about 100 acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of David M'Kim; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Cheſter, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, at the houſe of John Erwin, Inn-keeper, in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A lot or 2 acres of land, together with the one ninth part of a moiety or half part of an houſe, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid; late the eſtate of Caleb Woodrow; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 5th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county; late the eſtate of John Hetherington; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Crawford and others; late the eſtate of John Moody; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 8th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 40 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Peter Bell and others; late the eſtate of John Warner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain ſmall lot of land, ſituate in Lower Chicheſter, adjoining the Market-ſquare, and lands of Richard Clayton and others, late the eſtate of Daniel Fritch; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Cheſter, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

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